

A SERMON

Preached at a Publick

ORDINATION

A T

S^{t.} Peter's Cornhill.

MARCH 15^{th.} 1685.

B Y

EDW. STILLINGFLEET, D.D.

DEAN of St. Paul's, and Chaplain in
Ordinary to His MAJESTY.

L O N D O N ,

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A
SERMON

ORDINATION

AT
NEWCASTLE

MARCH 12th 1683

BY JAMES STURMOPFER DD

DEAN OF NEWCASTLE CHURCH

OPPONENT TO THE MUSEUM

YONSON

WITNESSED BY WALTER YONSON FOR NEWCASTLE CHURCH IN THIS
CATHOLIC CHURCH OF NEWCASTLE ON TUESDAY THE 12th APRIL 1683.

The Epistle Dedication

TO THE

RIGHT REVEREND

FATHER ⁱⁿ GOD,

H E N R Y,

LORD BISHOP of LONDON,

One of the LORDS of His MAJESTIES
PRIVY COUNCIL, &c.

My LORD,

When I lately received Your Lordships Command for Printing the Sermon I Preached at Your last Solemn Ordination, I thought Your Lordships Authority and Judgment ought to Over-rule my own Inclinations; although the Experience of a former Storm, on a like Occasion, might justly make me unwilling to

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venture abroad again, unless there were some Hopes of a Calmer Season. But whatever the Issue be, I have the Satisfaction of doing my Duty; and I hope others will have so much, at least in Reading it, as to be convinced, how unjustly I have been, not long since, represented to the World, as an Enemy to the very Being of Churches in general, and to the Constitution of this Church in particular.

A Calumny so groundless and ridiculous, that the Author of it doth not produce one considerable Argument (for I envy him not the rare Embellishments of his Style) to prove the Church a distinct Society; which I had not made use of to that Purpose in a Discourse published above Twenty years since.

But this must never be taken notice of, nor any of those passages in my later Writings; wherein I had fully asserted and vindicated the Churches Power in general, and the particular Constitution of this Church, lest the World should laugh at the Folly and Malice of such an unskilfull Maker of Controversies, who follows the Schoolmen onely in two things, viz. a Barbarous Style, and a Rude Way of Disputing with his Brethren.

But

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But that is a small thing with him, who in one single Page of his Book, charges no less than two of the subjects of Church Power, p.
of our Renowned Archbishops, Whitgift and Bancroft, and the Learned Bishop of Winchester, Bilson, with Writing Inconsiderately; and that for a new sort of Henrician Heresy, viz. deriving the Magistrates Power from Christ.

If this Person had not with great humility written himself the Vicar of Cosmus Blene, one might have thought, by these passages, he had fancied himself another kind of Vicar; especially, when he proceeds so like a Judge of Controversies, and after an imperious manner, summons me, by a kind of Citation, to answer to such Questions as he should demand of me; but out of Respect to Your Lordships Authority, and Jurisdiction over me, I declined giving any Answer to him. And he hath since Printed his Monitory Letter in the Preface to his Book. Therefore left my silence on this Occasion, should make others think, there were some ground for such a Publick Accusation of me; I shall, in few words, lay open before Your Lordship, (to whom I owe an Account of my Actions) the Nature and Merits of this Cause, and the onely Foundation of all this Noise and Clamour, that Your Lordship may

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may Judge, how well I am treated by this Accuser of his Brethren.

It happen'd, my Lord, that in my younger days (about Twenty five years since) I thought it necessary to inform my self, as well as I could; in the state of the Controversie about Church Government, which had been managed with so much Heat among us, and was then like to be revived. And to that end I applied my self to the Reading and Considering the Authours of greatest esteem on both sides ; and by diligent perusing of them, I thought them more happy, in overthrowing each others Hypothesis, than in setting up their own. And supposing no better Reasons could be produced than I found in them, I from thence concluded, that the Form of Church Government was left at Liberty by any Law of Christ, and was therefore to be determined, as served best to the great Ends of Peace and Order ; which were the plain and standing Laws of the Christian Church.

To make this more clear, I considered the Nature and Force of Laws ; what there was in the Christian Society, which was taken from the Law of Nature, what from Divine Positive Laws ; whether the Places of Scripture, or Testimony of Antiquity, or Reformed Churches, did determine this Matter. All which being put together,

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together, I did adventure to publish at that time, hoping by that means to bring over those to a Compliance with the Church of England (then like to be Re-established) who stood off upon the Supposition, that Christ had appointed a Presbyterian Government to be always continued in his Church ; and therefore they thought Prelacy was to be detested, as an unlawfull Usurpation. In the very first Chapter of the Book I set my self to Answer the Presbyterian Arguments, without mentioning their Books, in which they may be still seen, and so quite through I omitted nothing that was pleaded by them against Submission to Episcopal Government. And I dare challenge any Man to produce one Passage in the whole Book that tended to incourage Faction or Schism, or Opposition to the Church of England ; but on the contrary, I endeavour'd to recommend the Episcopal Government, as having the Advantage of all others, and coming nearest to Apostolical Practice ; and I concluded all with the Proposal of King Charles I. at the end of his second Paper at the Isle of Wight, as most highly just and reasonable, viz. The reducing Episcopacy and Presbytery to such a well-proportion'd Form of Superiority and Subordination, as may best resemble the Apostolical

Jus Divinum
Regiminis
Ecclesiastici,
&c.

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lical and Primitive times, so far forth as the different condition of the times, and the exigences of all considerable circumstances will admit.

And now, my Lord, You see my Crime ; and if in this last I erred, it was with a most Excellent Prince, and a True Friend to the Church of England, whose Sufferings could never make him warp from what his Conscience and Judgment directed.

I do not deny, my Lord, that I do now think much more is to be said for the Apostolical Institution of Episcopacy, than I at that time apprehended (as will fully appear in the following Sermon:) But I confess, I yet see no Cause for such Clamours against this Book, as though nothing could satisfie but a Recantation of it, as Publick as the Errour, Scandal and Offence given by it. These are the Terms prescribed me by the Lofty Superintendent of Cosmus Blene ; but they are, in Truth, a Reflexion on all my Superiours in the Church, who, for so long a time, have been pleased to treat me with more Kindness, than so much as to mention any such thing to me, with respect to that unlucky Book, as my Accuser calls it. For they were so wise, to consider the Time when

it

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it was Written, viz. before the Church was Re-established; And with what Design it was Written, viz. to gain upon the Dissenters from our Church. And it did not want Success that way, both here, and in a Neighbour Kingdom. But suppose there were Errors and Mistakes in it (as no doubt there were) they were so wise to make Allowances for the Scepticalness and Injudiciousness of Youth, and for the Prejudices of Education. All Men are not so happy to be born or bred in settled times, when they have had no Temptation to think otherwise than they doe: but suppose a Man brought up when all things are in Confusion, and every one at liberty to chuse his own Way; Was it not a fair step towards the Church of England, even then to receive Episcopal Orders, and to follow the Directions of an Excellent Bishop of this Church? Which things I can truely affirm of my self at that time. And for many years since it is well known, that besides the constant Duties of my Place (in which I have always opposed Faction and Schism) I have made it my Business to defend the Church of England, against its Enemies on both sides.

But it seems nothing can Atone for such an Error with these Implacable Men, but a Publick Recantation. And are we sure that will

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doe it? It seems to me to be a commendable Piece of Ingenuity in any Person, to Retract a former Opinion upon full Conviction, when it proceeds from Judgment and Choice; (for otherwise a Man is but like a Speaking-Trumper, uttering the Words which others put into him:) but yet some Men love to be still rubbing upon the old sore, and upbraiding such a Man with what he hath Publickly Disowned, and with his very disowning of it: Which looks, as if they were glad he had been in the Wrong, and were unwilling he should be otherwise. So that, when Men are resolved to find Fault with others, no Recantation can doe them good; but it is very hard for us now to be under such a rigorous Dispensation, which makes every slip unpardonable. Especially, when it is set up by those, who have been such Offenders themselves. For some of these are most apt to be severe towards others; as if it were some Atonement for their own Mis-carriages, to be always finding fault with their Brethren. And I heartily wish, my Enemies have none greater to answer for, than such as arise from too great a zeal for Peace and Unity among our selves. Yet if even therein I have gone beyond my bounds, I beg pardon of my Superiours; Since it is too evident, that an untractable Spirit on one side, as well as a pretence

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pretence to an Infallible Spirit on the other ; render all Projects of Accommodation useless.

This I mention, my Lord, because I hear some Proposals of mine, when I was Writing against the Dissenters, have given offence to some, and have been made use of to ill purposes by others. But those who consider the Design and Tendency of them, and the Circumstances of that Time when they were made, will see no Cause to pass any severe Censure upon one, who Designed to serve the Church of England by them ; as the Dissenters themselves confessed, and thought they would end in the Ruin of the Separation ; and therefore never thanked me for them.

And now I hope Your Lordships Goodness (of which I have had so large Experience) will excuse all this Unpleasant Discourse (as usually Apologies are) but since my Accuser thinks Posterity will be concerned in his Writings in this Cause (I dare say not to make a Pattern for Style out of them) I was willing to take this opportunity to clear my Self for once, to Your Lordship and the World.

As to his Accusation about Archbishop Cranmer's MSS. I think he hath heard enough of that already : and he owes me a Publick Recantation upon his own Terms, for charging me with

The Bishop of London's
with Unfaithfulness therein, for the Scandal
and Offence hath been very Publick.

I am afraid I have exercised Your Lordships
Patience too long, and therefore humbly beg your
Lordships Blessing upon,

My Lord,

*Your Lordships most Faithfull and
Obedient Servant.*

London, June xst.
1685.

Edw. Stillingfleet.

1 T I M. 5. 22.

Lay bands suddenly on no man.

THESSE words are Part of the Charge given by St. Paul to Timothy, whom he had intrusted with the Care of the Churches of the Proconsular Asia, when he departed from thence into Macedonia. For, although St. Paul, ^{Tim. 1. 3.} saith, *be besought Timothy to abide still at Ephesus*; yet we are not to suppose, that his Care extended no farther, than to the Church in that City; seeing, by means of St. Paul's Preaching there, St. Luke affirms, *That all Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks.* Which can neither be understood of the greater, or lesser Asia; but of that Asia, which lay about Ephesus, and whereof it was the (a) chief Metropolitan City, the

(a) Εποντιστησεν την Ασιαν Μεγαληνην
Chrysost. in Ep. ad Ephes.

Certum est celeberrimam illam civitatem primus semper tenuisse inter omnes eamque Dioceses Metropolis. Bering. Dietarib. 1. c. 2.

ΕΠΟΝΤΙ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑΣΙΑΤΩΝ
in Nummis Galieni, Salonez, Gordiani quid Holleri. in Steph. Byzant. p. 123.

Πρωτη - seu Prima vulgo Graeci ditta que Romanis Metropolis, seu Gentis Capita. Ezek. Spanhem. de Nummis. dager. p. 885.

(b) *Prima Civitas sed que Proconsul
Holsten.*

*Ephesum vero, alterum lumen Asiae remisio-
res convenient.* Plin. Nat. Hist. L. 3. c. 29.

(b) *Roman Proconsul
keeping his ordinary
Residence there, and
holding those Solemn*

Courts, to which the Inhabitants of that Province were obliged to resort. But withall, this was the (c) Principal City in the Common Assembly of Asia, (d) a Place of great Trading, the Seat of the most Magnificent Temple of Diana, (e) where the Citizens of Asia met to Worship; on all which Accounts, there was a great Concourse of People thither from the parts thereabouts. It is no wonder therefore St. Paul should fix his abode so long in this City (f) for about the space of three years in all. And yet a long time for him, considering the quickness of his Progress in other places, (g) some allowing no longer time to his first Peregrination, ((h) o-

(h) *Uſſer.*
Annal. A. D.
45, 46.
Jac. Cappell.
*Centur. prima Eccles. Chri-
tian. A. D.*
43, 45.
(i) *Act. ch.*
13 & 14.
(k) *Act. 14.*
23. *AIDA*

others not so much) wherein he and Barnabas planted Churches in (i) Seleucia, Cyprus, Pisidia, Pamphylia and Lycaonia, (k) and ordained Elders in every Church with Fasting and Prayer: from whence it is very reasonable to infer,

{ l.) That this Church at Ephesus was certainly beyond the compass of a particular Congregation; or else St. Paul had very little success in all the Pains he took there; which he:

he so (l) particularly mentions in the solemn leave he took of the *Elders* of the *Church*<sup>(1). Ad. 20.
20. 25.</sup> whom he sent for to *Miletus*. And St. *Luke* speaking of the *Jews* and *Greeks* dwelling in *Ephesus*, saith, (m) That fear fell on them all,<sup>(m) Ad. 19.
17.</sup> and the Name of the Lord *Jesus* was magnified.^{20.} So mightily grew the Word of God, and prevailed. And St. *Paul* himself takes notice, (n) that at *Ephesus* a great and effectual Door<sup>(n) 1 Cor.
16. 8. 9.</sup> was open'd unto him. What, for one single Congregational *Church* to be formed, in so great a City, with all the success St. *Paul* had in his Preaching there; when, in far less time, he planted so many *Churches* in other Places!

(2.) That the Extent of St. *Paul's* Care did reach beyond the Bounds of the City: it being very improbable, that those of *Asia* should so long hear St. *Paul* Preach at *Ephesus*, and yet no *Churches* be founded, by his means, in any of the neighbour Cities.

But withall, it seems probable to me, that the *Elders* of those *Churches* were not as yet removed from *Ephesus*, where St. *Paul* ordained them, with a design to fix them in their several Stations; For it is observable, that (o) St. *Paul* sent to *Ephesus* for the *Elders* of^{(o) Ad. 19.} the *Church* to come to *Miletus*; whereas, if they^{17.} had been dispersed, he would have sent to^{20.}

their several Places of abode; and yet when they came to Miletus from Ephesus (which

(p) If by Miletus that Place be meant, which is now called Figena, or Scala-Nova, as some imagine, that lies but 10 Miles from Ephesus to the South west; but that rather seems to be the Phrygia of the Ancients. The Modern Geographers, who make it to be Melas, are certainly mistaken, not only because of the too great distance from Ephesus, but be-cause its Situation doth not agree with that of Miletus; for it appears by Livy and Solinus, that the Meander ran into the Sea, between Miletus and Priene; and but 10 Stadia from Miletus. Schb Pliny; but Melas is a great distance from it. Our late Travellers think it Palathia; but Dr. Spon confesses that to be some Miles from the Sea; and therefore it seems yet to lie undiscovered in its Ruins, as is well observed by

Sir G. Wheeler. Ferrarius placeth Ephesus at 20 Miles distance, between Smyrna and Miletus. Spon saith, It is a day and a half's journey from Ephesus to Palatichia. Arrian describes Miletus as not far from Ephesus, and very near the Sea.

w. 18. were not far distant, (p) he dis-
courses to them
of his Affairs from

w. 20. the time of his com-
ing unto Asia; af-
ter what manner
he had been with
them at all Seasons,
and had kept back
nothing profitable
for them; but had
shewed them, and taught them pub-
licly, and from
house to house.

Which being spo-

ken to the Elders of the Church, do imply a par-
ticular care he had there of fitting Persons for
the Pastoral Charge, besides, his Testi-

w. 21. fying both to the Jews and to the Greeks Repen-
tance towards God, and Faith toward our Lord
Jesus Christ. And, to these Elders, he not
only commits the Church of Ephesus, but
all the Flock over which the Holy Ghost had
made them overseers, i. e. all that had been
converted in Asia, through his means, du-

ring

ring his abode there. (q) Irénæus understands (q) Iren. L.
St. Paul, as though he summon'd them from the
Neighbour Cities as well as Ephesus; but St. Paul
 was in so great haste, that he would not so
 much as go to Ephesus, nor send any whither
 but to that City; and yet those to whom
 he committed the whole Flock then in Asia,
 came from Ephesus to Miletus; which makes
 it probable, that there St. Paul had raised a
 Nursery for the Churches thereabout; as (r) Clem.
 Epist. p. 54. *Clemens observes the Apostles were wont to*
 doe in Fruitfull Soils; with a prospect of such
 Churches as were to be formed. *Tan und solche*
~~soil~~. Now where these were not yet settled,
 such Persons remained under the Apostles
 immediate Care and Instruction, who by
 their Doctrine and Example, were still pre-
 paring them for so great a Work. And
 Clemens takes notice that the Apostles were
 wont to pitch upon their First-Fruits, or most
 early Converts; and of these at Ephesus we
 meet with Twelve Persons, upon whom Saint
 Paul, at his first coming, laid his hands, and *aa. 19. 6. 7.*
 the Holy Ghost came upon them, and they
 spake with Tongues, and Prophesied. And so
 were qualified, in an extraordinary manner,
 to be Teachers of others; and might be
 in the number of these Elders, whom St. Paul
 charges to take heed to themselves, and to all
 the

the Flock, over which the Holy Ghost had made them overseers.

When St. Paul sent for these *Elders* to *Miletus*, *Timothy* was with him: For, we find him amongst those who waited for his return at (s) *Troas*, upon his coming back from *Macedonia* through *Greece*; and therefore his leaving *Timothy* at *Ephesus*, was, ^{(f) Act. 20. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.} when he first went into *Macedonia*, being forced away by the Uproar that was raised against him there. And in his return through *Greece*, where he abode three Months, he sends this Epistle to *Timothy*, then at *Ephesus*, and taking Care of the *Churches* thereabout: As he afterwards left *Titus* in *Crete*, to set in order the things that were wanting, and to ordain Elders in every City, as he had appointed him. To this purpose he directs this Canonical Epistle to *Timothy*; wherein he gives him very particular Directions about the due Exercise of that Apostolical Office, which he was entrusted with the management of; And especially about these things,

(1.) The great regard he ought to have to the Doctrine that was taught by those, who were to instruct others; *that shou migh-
est charge some, that they teach no other Do-
ctrine.*

^{a Tim. 1. 3.}

(2.) The

[7]

(2.) The due Performance of the *Pub-
lick Offices of Divine Worship* ; that *Suppli-
cations, Prayers, Intercessions and giving of thanks* : Tim. 2. 1.
be made for all Men ; for *Kings* and for *all that are*
in Authority, &c. And this order *Timothy* was
to see observed in the Churches under his
Care.

(3.) The proper *Qualifications* of the
Bishops and Deacons of the Church , as the pro-
per Officers of it under *Timothy* ; who was
to take care of fit Men, to succeed those who
were then in being, or to provide more.

Ch. 3.

(4.) The manner of proceeding in *Church
Censures* against *Elders* and *Widows*, and *open
Offenders* : *Against an Elder receive not an Ac-
cusation, but before two or three Witnesses. Them
that sin rebuke before all, that others also may fear.*
Which plainly shews, that there was a Right
of Judging and Censuring Offenders in *Ti-
mothy*, by virtue of his Office.

Ch. 5. 1.
to the 2nd v.

(5.) The Caution to be used, in admitting Persons to these holy Functions, the Qualifications whereof he had laid down before : And for this he gives a general charge, to doe nothing in these matters by *Partia-
lity* ; and then mentions the Consideration and Circumspection necessary in the *Laying
on of Hands* ; *Lay hands suddenly on no man.*

v. 21.

Some have thought these words relate to the Reconciliation of *Penitents*, and not to the *Ordination* of the *Bishops* and *Deacons* before mentioned; because it immediately follows, *neither be partaker of other mens sins*; but I see no Cause to recede from the Sense generally received, for these Reasons,

(1.) Because St. *Paul* had not mentioned *Laying on of hands* in relation to *Penitents*; but he had done it in this *Epistle*, with respect to *Ordination*; and that in *Timothy's* own Case; wherein St. *Paul* as the principal Person did in an Authoritative manner, *lay on his hands*, as himself expresses it, in the second *Epistles*; and the *Presbyters* assisted in *Laying on their hands*, to manifest their concurrence and Approbation: but the *Laying on of hands* is no where in these *Epistles*, applied to the other Sense; nor in any other place of Scripture.

(2.) If these words do not relate to *Ordination*, St. *Paul* would have given *Timothy* no particular direction, about that which was one main part of his Office. As it is expressed concerning *Titus*, *That he was appointed to ordain Elders in every City*: And no doubt *Timothy* had the same Commission, which is no where intimated but in these words.

particular

(3.) Sup-

(3.) Supposing, *laying on of hands* then equally used in both Cases, yet the Apostle gives no Rules concerning the *Qualifications of Penitents*, as he doth concerning *Bishops* and *Deacons*; and therefore we have more cause to apply it according to the chief intention and design of this Epistle; but he saith nothing before, what *Penitents* were to be reconciled; and after what time, and under what Conditions they were to have *hands laid on them in token of Reconciliation*. And there is no concurrent *Evidence* of such a Practice, so early in the Christian Church.

(4.) The following words are capable of a very good meaning, according to this Sense. For then *being partaker of other mens Sins*, doth imply, that as it is a Fault in those who rudely, and inconsiderately, without due preparation of Mind, do rush upon so Sacred an Office; so those cannot acquit themselves of a great share in their Guilt, who do not use their best endeavours, by due *Examination* and *Trial* of the Persons, to keep them from entering upon it, till they are prepared and qualified for it.

(5.) The great use of the *laying on of hands* in the *New Testament*, is for the setting Persons apart for the discharge of a Sacred Office. So, when the Office of *Deacons* was

Act. 6. 6. first instituted, it is said, They were set before the Apostles, and when they had prayed, they laid their hands on them. And which is more considerable, when Barnabas and Paul, by the particular appointment of the Holy Ghost,

Act. 13. 2, 3. were to be separated unto the Work whereto God had called them; it is said, And when they had fasted and prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent them away. Here it was not for

Mark 16. 18. miraculous Cures, as the Apostles sometimes used it to Sick Persons; nor for conferring **Act. 28. 8.** miraculous Gifts of the Holy Ghost, as at other times **Act. 8. 15.** they used it; (and probably this was the Gift **35. 19. 6.**

2 Tim. 1. 6. of God which Timothy had, by laying on of the Apostles hands;) neither was it a mere Rite of Benediction, as Jacob laid his hands on the

Gen. 48. 14. sons of Joseph; and our Saviour on the Chil-

Mark 10. 26. dren when he blessed them; but it was a solemn Rite of Dedication of particular Persons to God, when they are set apart for the Exercise of a Function which immediately related to his Service. I confess, that among the

Exod. 29. 9. Jews, it was not used in the Consecration of **10. 15. 19.** Priests; For, Aaron and his sons were to lay

their hands on the Sacrifices that were offered on that occasion, and particularly on the Ram of Consecration; but the Ceremony was performed by putting some part of the Ram, and the Cakes, and the Wafer upon Aaron's hands

Lev. 8. 14.
18. 22.

hands, and his sons hands. For the Priest-hood of the Law being a Work of the hands, the Ceremony was very fitly applied to them; but that of the Gospel being more intellectual and spiritual, the laying on of hands on the Heads of the Persons devoted thereto, was more agreeable to the design of it. And this was an ancient Custome among the Jews in employments of the highest nature. So Moses laid his hands on Joshua; and then it is said, *that he was full of the Spirit of Wisdom*, Numb. 27. 18. 23. Deut. 34. 9. for Moses had laid his hands on him: and from hence it came to be an usual Ceremony among the Jews, in the Solemn Designation of Persons for Sacred Employments, either to be Rulers or Teachers in their Synagogues. And from thence it was not onely brought into the Christian Church, but made use of to express that Right and Authority which Persons do receive together with it, for the Exercise and Discharge of their Ministerial Function.

So that from these Words, there are Three things considerable to be spoken to,

(I.) The Nature of the Office to which they are ordained, by laying on of hands.

(II.) The Authority here supposed in *Timothy*, to admit Persons to this Office, by laying on of hands.

(III.) The great Care and Circumspection necessary for the right performing it; Lay hands suddenly on no man.

(I.) The Nature of the Office; which may relate both to *Bishops* and *Deacons* before mention'd; But the principal parts of that Office, which is here chiefly meant, are by St. Paul said to be these two; *Ruling well*, and *Labouring in the Word and Doctrine*.

(i.) *Ruling well*; Not, in opposition to *Timothy*, who was to *Rule them well*; nor so as to imply, that the entire Power of Government was lodged in a College of *Presbyters* then, as St. Jerome imagines; for what had *Timothy* then to doe in the governing them? I cannot find any Argument of Force in the New Testament, to prove, that ever the Christian Churches were under the sole Government of *Presbyters*. For what St. Jerome alledgedeth, doth by no means prove it: I grant he proves, That the Name of *Bishop* and *Presbyter* were at that time common to the same Persons; But what then? Suppose the *Bishop* and

Hier. Com-
ment. in Epift.
ad Tit.

Elder here in *Timothy's Epistle* were the same: Doth this prove, that these Govern'd the Church without *Timothy*? The truc Question is not, about the Sense of Words, but about the Authority of these *Bishops* or *Presbyters*, i. e. Whether the whole Care of their Churches were committed to them, without any Superior Jurisdiction? What if it be yielded to St. Jerome, *That the Bishops and Deacons at Phil. 1. 1.* *Philippi were no other than the Presbyters and Deacons*; as long as the Apostle, either in Person, or by some other appointed by himself, did rule over them? What, if the *Bishops summoned'd to Miletus*, *were no other than the Pastours and Teachers*? Did not St. Paul himself, *At. 20. 28.* at that very time, call them together, and give a Charge and Direction to them, as one who had Authority over them? So that it doth no where appear, in Scripture, that the *Presbyters* were invested in the Supreme Power over the Church.

But yet they were not excluded from all kind of share in the Government, for then they could never be said to Rule well, who had nothing at all to doe in Government: And those who are under a *Supreme* may be called *Governours*, and are to be obey'd according to *1 Pet. 2. 13.* the Nature of their *Authority*; which doth relate to Men in another capacity, and for very

very different ends from what Civil Government doth.

For the Church is a Society in its Nature, Design, Duties, Offices, Censures, really distinct from any mere Humane Institution. And no Christian, who believes that the Kingdom of the *Messias* was to be an external, visible Kingdom, can be of another Opinion. And although Christ be

Revel. 17.14. 19. 16. *the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords,* and therefore as Kings they are subject to him; yet

that Authority which Christian Kings do exercise over their Subjects, doth not overthrow the Rules and Orders which himself hath establish'd in his Church. For no Power derived from him can void or destroy his own Laws and Institutions. Since then the Church doth subsist by virtue of Christ's own Appointment, and that Church is to have peculiar Officers to instruct and govern it, it must follow, that even in a *Christian Kingdom*, the Church is a Society distinct from the Common-wealth.

(2.) *Labouring in the Word and Doctrine.* Not to distinguish them from another sort of *Elders*, whom St. Paul never thought of: For he knew of none but such as were set apart by laying on of hands, and therefore dedicated to the Work of the Ministry; and if

if St. Paul's *Bisbop* and *Elder* were the same, they must have the same qualifications; and one of the chief of them is, *that he be apt to teach*; so that they may as well plead for a *Lay Bisbop*, as for a *Lay Elder*; or else the *Elder* must be *one apt to teach*, if the same with ^{1 Tim. 3. 2.} the *Bisbop*.

But some may say, "There was then indeed great need of *labouring in the Word and Doctrine*, when the Christian Doctrine was not well known, or understood in the World; But what necessity is there of it now, when all People own the Professio-
on of Christianity among us? And this continual Preaching doth but fill the Peoples heads with too much Knowledge, and makes them more opinionative, and less capable of being governed."

To which I Answer,

If Christ appointed Preachers only for the Conversion of Infidels, this Argument would have great force: But the Apostle tells us, That Christ hath appointed in his Church, not only *Apostles and Evangelists*, but ^{Pa-} ^{Ephes. 4. 11.} *Workers and Teachers*; for the perfecting of the ^{12.} *Saints*, and for the edifying of the Body of Christ, till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect ^{13.} *Man*,

Man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ. Therefore as long as the Church is in its imperfect State, as long as it may want Unity or Knowledge, or Improvement, this Office of Teachers is to continue. And those *Elders* will still deserve *double honour*, who do not perfunctorily and rarely discharge this Duty, but who do *labour in the Word and Doctrine*.

There are indeed many sorts of Preaching, which the Church stands in no need of, because they tend so little to Edification: Such are all fine Harangues in the Pulpit, i.e. Words well put together without suitable Matter; All dry, flat, insipid Discourses, about things of no great consequence to Mens Salvation; All affectations of Jingling Sentences, Farfetched Allusions, Elaborate Trifles; All impertinent Disputes about needless, vain, intricate Controversies; All Enthusiastick unintelligible Talk, which tends to confound Mens Notions of Religion, and to evaporate the true Spirit of it into Fancies and Eastern Modes of speaking: Lastly, All Corrupt and Seditious Doctrine, which Poisons the Minds of People, with dangerous Errours, or Factious Principles.

But

But setting all these aside, there remains a Grave, Serious, Pious, Affectionate, Convincing way of Preaching; which is profitable, in its degree, for the same ends for which the holy Scripture is usefull, viz. for *Doctrine*, for *Reproof*, for *Correction*, for *Instruction in Righteousness*, i. e. for the best purposes in the World. And can any think such a Work to be now unnecessary, as long as Men have Consciences to be awaken'd, Errours to be confuted, Vices to be reform'd, and stand so much in need of good direction in the way to Heaven?

Can we be employ'd about a better or more usefull Work than this? While the Souls of those under our Care, are in such perpetual danger, either of being overspread with Errours, or overcome with Temptations, or overset with Difficulties, or overwhelmed with Fears? When should the Pilots shew their Skill and Courage, and Diligence, but when the Sea is rough, and the Weather Tempestuous, and Banks of Sand appear of one side, and Rocks on the other, and so many Wrecks before them; and the common Mariners are bold and unskilfull, unable to govern, and impatient of being govern'd? Is it time then to say, There is no need of Pilots now, but they may lie in their Cabins

Cabins and sleep, for the Ship will steer it self well enough, and the Mariners cannot fail of their Duty, as long as the Coasts are known, and the Rocks have been discover'd to them.

It is very true, that the way to Heaven is not now hard to find; but it is no easie matter to bring Men to look in earnest after it, or to keep them in it. And here lies the main of our Work of Preaching; We are not to teach Men new Doctrines, but to Clear, Defend, and Apply the old, to the Consciences of Men. It is very easie to shoot over the Peoples heads, and to spend an hour to little or no purpose; but it requires all our skill to Preach plainly without flatness; and to set the Matters of Religion in the best light, and to recommend them to the Minds of People, with the greatest force of Persuasion. It is no hard matter to trifle away the time, but it is not so to speak Suitably, Warmly and Effectually to the Hearts of our Hearers; to make them find the same effect of our Preaching, which the two Disciples did, when Christ unknown was discourting with them; *When they said to one another, Did not our hearts burn within us while he talked with us, and while he opened to us the Scriptures?* That is then the best way of

Luk. 24. 31. *Preaching*

Preaching, which hath Light and Heat together; which clears the Scriptures to the Peoples Capacities, and warms their Affections to Spiritual things. And it is hardly possible to mistake, as to the best Method of Preaching, if Men do but judge aright concerning the End and Design of it. For there must be Strength and Clearness to convince; and a close Application to Mens Consciences, to Excite and Persuade them to the Practice of those things which Men can hardly be ignorant of, and yet are very backward to doe. And therefore this must be the chief Work and Busines of our Preaching.

Which none ought to undervalue or be ashamed of, who do in earnest believe God and another World; none ought to neglect, whose peculiar Office and Dignity it is to take Care of Mens Souls; and none will be careless in it, who have a regard to their own or others Souls. *For in doing this,* ^{1 Tim. 4:15.} *faith St. Paul to Timothy,* speaking of his diligence in his Function, *I thou shalt both save thy self and them that hear thee;* as though a Man's own Salvation, and that of his Hearers, went together. That is indeed the most desirable thing in the World to be the Instruments of carrying Souls to Heaven; *for they* ^{Dan. 12: 3.} *who convert many to righteousness, shall shine as*

the stars for ever and ever : but yet, the most carefull Endeavours do not always meet with Success ; and even our Blessed Saviour's Preaching , *who spake as never man spake*, was ineffectual to many ; (What then may we expect !) But this is our Duty, and the most likly way of doing good to Souls, as appears by our Saviour's own Practice ; and if we do not meet with success to our desires, let us not give over doing our Duty ; and say , *We have labour'd in vain, and spent our strength for nought and in vain ; for surely our judgment is with the Lord, and our Work with our God*, as the Prophet speaks ; and if we fail of a Recompence in this World, we shall not in another.

11. 49. 4.

II. And so I come from the *Nature* of the *Office*, to the *Authority* of *Conferring* it ; these words implying it to belong to *Timothy*, as being spoken particularly to him, *Lay hands suddenly on no man*. For although he often speaks of the *Bishops* and *Elders* before ; yet he gives no charge about *Ordination*, but only to *Timothy*.

“ True, some say, in this particular Case, “ but this was by virtue of an Extraordinary “ Commission given to him, as an Evangelist “ by St. Paul: But what is this to the stand-
“ ing

"ing Rule and Practice of the Church in
 "succeeding Ages? which is not to be go-
 "vern'd by such *Precedents*, unless the Suc-
 "cession in the same Office be made appear
 "in the following Bishops of the several
 "Churches.

To make this Matter as clear as I can.
 I shall recommend these things to
 consideration.

(I. *Consid.*) That from hence appears evi-
 dently, That the *Apostolical Power of Governing*
Churches, and *Ordaining Elders* in them, was
 not limited to the Persons of the *Apostles*, but
 was capable of being communicated to o-
 thers whom the Apostle entrusted with it.
 And this is a very material Point, to Prove,
 that this Power was not so peculiar to the
Apostles, but it might be transmitted to o-
 thers, and therefore might be continued
 in the Church.

But the great Objection against *Timothy's*
 being a Pattern for *Episcopal Power*, is this;
 "That it appears by Scripture, he was sent up
 "and down to several Places, as St. *Paul*
 "thought fit. For he took him into his at-
 "tendance at (a) *Lystra*; from whence he (a) *Ad. 16.*
 "accompanied him through (b) *Phrygia*, Ga- (b) ^{3d}.
 "latia,

17. ^(e) 12. " *Latis, Macedonia, (and (e) thence from Philip-*
 pi to *Theffalonica and Berea.) And when he*
 (d) v. 15. " *went to Aibens, he (d) sent for Timothy to*
 * *him, and sent him from thence back to*
 (e) 1 Thes. " *Theffalonica and he returned from (e) Ma-*
 3. 1. 2. ^{3.} *cedonia to him (f) at Corinth. From thence*
 (f) Ad. 48. " *St. Paul went into (g) Syria, and so to (h) E-*
 (g) 18. " *phesus; and there again he sent Timothy in-*
 (i) Ad. 19. " *to (i) Macedonia with Brasius; (k) whither St.*
 22. " *Paul went afterwards himself. And upon*
 (k) 1. " *his return to Miletus, he speaks to the El-*
 " *ders, and not to Timothy, as their Bishop.*
 " *From hence, they say, St. Paul took him*
 " *to Jerusalem, and so to Rome, as appears*
 " *by the Epistles Written from thence.*

From this Series of the Story they conclude *Timothy* to have been only an *Evangelist*, and not a fixt *Bishop*.

To which I Answer; That the frequent removes of *Timothy*, before this *Epistle* to him at *Ephesus*, are not material to this purpose. But it is very material to consider, what Power of Government *St. Paul* then committed to him. Which is a certain Proof, that such a Power was not so peculiar to the *Apostles*, by virtue of their immediate Commission from Christ, but it might be

be delegated to others in their stead. Whether for a longer or shorter time, whether while the Apostles went up and down, or near their Decease, makes no difference, as to the Point of Delegation. And if it be granted, that such an Apostolical Power of Governing Churches might be committed to others, and was actually so by the Apostles; then there is no more to be done, but to enquire, whether upon their Remove, or Departure, they did entrust any Persons in such a manner, as it is certain from Scripture Saint Paul did *Timothy*, as to the Churches of *Aisa*, when he went into *Macedonia*.

Some think, that St. Paul's leaving *Timothy* at *Ephesus*, was upon his return out of *Macedonia*, when he was going up to *Jerusalem*, knowing that they should see his face no more; and that while he staid for him at *Troas*, he sent this Epistle to him. But St. Paul's words are too plain to be avoided, that he left him at *Ephesus*, Προελύετο εις Μακεδονίαν, which can never be interpreted returning from *Macedonia*. And there was as much need of one to look after the Churches of *Aisa*, when St. Paul was then absent in *Macedonia*, as when he went to *Jerusalem*: and so ⁽¹⁾ Theodore _{doct. Prefat.} understands it. But if *Timothy* were ^{in Epist. Paul.} then with St. Paul, as appears by his being _{ii.} at

(m) Act. 20. at (n) Troas, when he went from thence to
 +⁵ Miletus, that was sufficient Reason why he
 did not address himself to him, but to the
 Elders which came from Ephesus; whom he
 put in mind of their Duty by his Speech, as
 he had done Timothy by an Epistle not long
 before directed to him.

Whose Office was no more superseded
 by this Charge given to them; than a Pro-
 consuls was by the Senats Instructions to his
 Legats, when himself was present.

If it were evidently proved, that St. Paul
 then carried away Timothy with him to Jeru-
 salem, and so to Rome, there would be greater
 force in the Objection. But how doth that
 appear? Not from Scripture. For when
 St. Paul appeared at the Temple, the Jews
 laid hold on him, because they supposed

(n) Act. 21.
 29. (n) he had brought Trophimus the Ephesi-
 an with him into the Temple, whom they
 had seen so much with him in the City. How
 came Timothy not to be as much taken notice
 of, if he were there? For, he being discov-
 ered by the Jews of Asia, there was far
 greater Reason for them to have raised a
 Tumult about Timothy, than about Trophi-
 mus.

(o) Act. 24.
 27. After this, we find (o) St. Paul kept two
 years in Prison, and not a word of Timothy;
 whom

whom we may justly suppose exercising his Charge all that time at *Ephesus*. When Saint Paul was carried to *Rome*, we find not *Timothy* in his Company; no mention being made of him till he Wrote the *Epistles* to the (p) *Philippians* and (q) *Colossians*, and then (p) Phil. 1. Timothy was with him. For St. Paul had sent (q) colos. for him from *Ephesus* in his Second (r) E. (r) 2 Tim. 4. 9. *pistle*; where, in all probability, he remained till that time. During his stay at *Rome* those *Epistles* were Written, as likewise that to *Philemon*, and to the *Hebrews*; in which it is said, (s) That he had been *Imprison'd*, and was then (t) Heb. 13. 23. *at Liberty*; and intended shortly to return into the Eastern Parts. From henceforwards we read nothing of *Timothy* in *Scripture*. But (t) Hier. in Catal. St. Jerome himself makes him *Bishop of the Ephesians*, and so doth (u) *Eusebius*; (x) *Theodore* calls him, *The Apostle of those in Asia*; and St. (y) *Chrysostome* saith, *The whole People of Asia were committed to his Charge*, i. e. of this *Proconsular Asia*, which lay about *Ephesus*. (z) Chrys. in 1 Tim. 19. Hom. 15;

And now let any reasonable Man consider, whether there be not sufficient Proof, that the Apostolical Power of Governing Churches was communicated to others besides the *Apostles* themselves; and consequently there

might be a Succession in that Power, in as many as the Apostles thought fit.

(z) Walo.
dict. c. 1.
p. 40. 50. 81.
(a) Theo-
doret. in Ar-
gum. Epist. 1.
ad Timoth.

It is confessed by some (z) That there were Secondary Apostles, such as besides Timothy and Titus, Linus, Clemens and Epaphroditus are said to have been; but these are called Itinerant Preachers, and not fixed Bishops. But the same Persons observe from (a) Theodoret, not only that these were called Bishops afterwards; but that the Reason why St. Paul Wrote Epistles to some, and not to others, was, because some he took with him, and others he entrusted with the Government of Churches. *Ἐκ τούτων διαχειρίζεσθαι*, which can hardly agree to Itinerant Preachers.

But it is said, These Secondary Apostles were not sent by Christ, but by the Apostles. And what then? Would the Apostles betray their Trust, and commit part of that charge to others, which was entrusted only to themselves? But if this Office were by the Will of Christ appropriated to the Persons of the Apostles, they could not commit it to others without breach of Trust. And if it were not so, then this Power might be communicated to as many as the Apostles judged convenient; and so (as I said before) we have nothing farther to do, but to enquire, whether at their removal from particular Churches,

Churches, they did not put this Power into the Hands of others.

(II. Consider.) Whether the Apostles, upon their withdrawing, did pass this Power over to others, as St. Paul did plainly in the Case of *Timothy* and *Titus*, is a matter of Fact; and to be proved in such a manner as such a thing is capable of. We find plainly, the Apostles had this Power in themselves, and did convey it to some others; but whether Universally, and with a design to continue this Order, must be proved by the best means, we can doe a matter of Fact of so great Antiquity.

(III. Consider.) There can be no stronger Proof of such a matter of Fact, than the general sense of the Christian Church in the Ages next Succeeding the Apostles.

Now, as to the finding out the general sense of the Church, as to this matter, I shall premise Three things.

(1.) It is not necessary to prove from Scripture, that the Apostles did observe the same method in all Churches; which we find, as to the Churches of *Ephesus* and *Crete*. For we have no such particular account, as to the other Churches; but we are certain

St. Paul would doe no irregular thing, nor communicate an Office to others, which was to expire with themselves.

(2.) It is not at all necessary, to prove, that all the Bishops mention'd in Scripture had this Apostolical Power; for the contrary appears in the Bishops under *Timothy* and *Titus*: and therefore the Succession is not to be drawn from the Bishops mentioned in the Epistles to them, but from themselves; the want of considering this one Point, hath caused more perplexity in the Controversie about *Episcopacy*, than any one thing besides.

(3.) It is not necessary that the Succession in this Apostolical Power be made equally clear in all Churches; since the Records of the Church may be more doubtfull and defective in some Churches which are not in others. But yet there are these ways to make out the general Sense of the Christian Church, as to this point.

(1.) That the Evidence of the Succession is clear in the most conspicuous Churches, by undoubted Testimonies.

(2.) That those who seemed most doubtful about the first Succession, do yield the general

general Consent of the Church in the Practice of it.

(1.) As to the undoubted Testimonies of this Succession in the most conspicuous Churches ; I shall first appeal to *Irenæus* and *Tertullian*, as least liable to Exception. The former not only mentions a Succession of Persons to the Apostles ; but he saith,

(*) *The Apostles committed*

the Care of the Churches to them, and left

them to succeed in their

Places : Which implies,

that as the Apostles themselves had the Care of the Church, so they committed it to the Bishops, whom they chose to succeed them.

Tertullian not only mentions those in general who succeeded the Apostles, but particularly instances in *Polycarp*, placed by St. John

at Smyrna ; and Clemens,

by St. Peter at Rome ; and

then adds, (†) That the

other Churches had Bishops

placed in them like to these.

So that what Authority *Polycarp* had at *Smyrna*, or *Clemens* at *Rome*, that *Tertullian* affirms the Bishops had in other Churches. Now

Irenæus saith, That *Clemens* had *Episcopatum*

(*) *Qui ab Apostolis ipsis instituti sunt Episcopi in Ecclesia — quibus etiam ipsis Ecclesiis committebant — quos & Successores relinquebant, sum iorum locum Magisterii tradentes.* Iren.

L. 3. c. 9. §.

(†) *Prinde utique & cetera exhibent quae ab Apostolis in Episcopatum constitutissimis Apostolicis feminis traduces habent.* Tertull. de pra-

script. c. 32.

ad-

Chryl. To. 5. p. 499.

administrantæ Ecclesiæ, i.e. the Episcopal Power of governing the Church which the Apostles delivered to them. And St. Chrysostome saith of Ignatius, That he Received the Government of that Church from the Apostles own hands. And the Commentator on the Apocalypse, under St. Ambrose's Name, calls the Angels of the Seven Churches, The Governors of those Churches. From all which, we may justly infer, That this Succession was not in mere Presidency of Order, but that the Bishops succeeded the Apostles, in the Government over those Churches. But as Theodore well observes, The Name of Apostles was not continued, out of Reverence to the Apostles; but the Name of Bishops was then appropriated to the Successors of the Apostles. Which alteration of the Name, hath proved another great Occasion of the Confusion in this Controversie. But that the

Theod. ad
1 Tim. c. 3.

Bishops did succeed the Apostles, we have the general Consent of the Ancient (*) Fathers, who

were the most competent Witnesses in this Case; which is an Argument, they believed the Apostolical Power, with respect to the Government of Churches, did not expire with the Apostles, but was to continue, as long as Christ had promised to be with them, i. e.

Matt. 28.20. to the end of the World.

(2.) That

(*) Cyprian. Epist. 3. 66. ed. Ox. Hier. in Psal. 44. ad Evagr. Ep. 85. ad Marcellum. Aug. in Psal. 44. Ambros. in Eph. 4. 11. & in 3 Cor. 12. 28.

(2.) That those who seem'd most doubtfull about the *Original* of *Episcopacy*, doe yield the general consent of the Church in the Practice of it. Some few of the *Ancients* must be allowed to have had *singular Fancies and Opinions* of their own, about this Matter. And the not yielding this, hath been another great Advantage to the Enemies of Episcopacy.

But, as to those few among the Fathers, who have advanced singular Opinions about the *first Government of Churches*, I desire these things may be observed.

(1.) That it is no wonder there should be different Opinions about the Beginnings of things, which are generally very obscure; and therefore thinking Men are apt to frame different *Hypotheses* about them. As about the Original of Civil Government; some founding it in Dominion and Property; others on Consent of the People; others in a Natural Right of Sovereignty, which one preserves, and the rest part with; others in Primogeniture; and lastly, others most reasonably in Divine Providence and Institution. Whilst these things lie onely in *Speculation*, a difference of Opinions is hard to be prevented, and of no such ill consequence to the World: but if Men, from those Speculations,

culations, draw such Inferences as tend to disturb the Peace of the World, and to withdraw Men from Obedience to Government; then such Opinions are to be looked on as Dangerous and Seditious, and care must be taken to prevent their spreading. So here, about the Rise of *Episcopal Government*, if the Question were only a matter of Curiosity; Whether the Apostles did first try the Experiment of Presbyters governing in common, and upon the inconveniences of that Government set up Bishops, as St. Jerome seems to think; or, Whether there were at first a Succession in Course, as another of the Ancients imagin'd, till the inconveniences of that made a Choice necessary: If it went no farther than bare Speculations, though these Opinions may be both false, yet they are not dangerous: But when any from hence infer, the Episcopal Government to be an Usurpation, and that Men are bound to restore the Right of Presbyters in opposition to them, notwithstanding the Universal Consent of the Church, from the Apostles times; then such Opinions change their Nature, and become mischievous in their Consequences.

*Sub Nomi-
ne Ambros.
in c. 4. ad E-
phes.*

(2.) It is a great Argument against these singular Opinions, that they contradict each other; and therefore the General Sense of the Church

Church is to be prefer'd before them. For St. Jerome affirms, *That from St. Mark's time, in the Church of Alexandria, the Presbyters always chose one of their Body, whom they made their Bishop*: So that no such thing could ever be practised there, as a Succession in Course, which the other affirms. And as it is the great Advantage of Monarchy, that it had the General Consent of Mankind in the Eldest times; and that those who would set up Popular Government, differ so much in the First Principles and Fundamentals of it; So it is, as to the Government of the Church by Bishops, that even these who differ about the First Form, yet agree in the early Change, and the Universal Consent in it.

(3.) If St. Jerome be understood of the setting up Episcopacy in the *Apostolical Churches*, after the Apostles times, and a trial then made of Governing by Presbyters, he cannot be excused from contradicting himself as well as the rest of the Fathers. For what Experiment was there of that kind in the *Church of Alexandria*, if from St. Mark's time, the Presbyters set up one above themselves, as an Army making choice of a General; which are his own Expressions. Will any Man say, An Army is Governed by a Council of Inferior Officers, when they have a General over

Hieron. ad Gal. 2. & in Script. Et. def.

them, though of their own choosing? So in the Church of Jerusalem, he saith, St. James was the first Bishop; How was that Church then Governed by a College of Presbyters? At Ephesus, he confesses Timothy was Bishop there; and Titus in Crete. At Rome he makes Linus and Clemens to succeed in the Bishoprick there. At Antioch, he saith, Ignatius was Bishop, and he owns his Epistles, and surely there is nothing like the sole Government by Presbyters in them. At Smyrna, he saith, Polycarp was appointed Bishop, and had care of the Churches of Asia. Where then, according to St. Jerome, is this Government by Presbyters to be found after the Apostles times?

(4.) No Man lays down greater Reasons for the Change of this Government, than St. Jerome doth. For he saith, That

Quid autem postea cum ecclesia sit, quia non nisi preparetur in Schismatis remedium factum est, ne uniusque ad se habeas Christi Ecclesiam rumpet. Ad Evag.

Ut unus de Presbyteris electus supervinatur ceteris, ad quem omnis Ecclesia eadē pertinet, & Schismatum fending tolleretur. In Comment. ad Tit.

Episcopacy was found necessary to prevent Schisms and disorders, and tearing the Church in pieces.

What could be said more to the Advantage of any Government than that it was brought in upon the best Reason for Government in the World, viz. the preserving of Peace and Order in the Church? We need not carry the matter so far, as to make

make St. Jerome charge the *Apostles* with *In-
discretion* before, in not preventing the first
Occasion of Schisms. For he might think,
the *Presbyters* would have thought themselves
hardly dealt with, to be excluded from Go-
vernment till the Experiment were tried, and
the Confusions following convinced them-
selves of the Necessity of a Superiour, and so
made them more willing to submit. Saint
Jerome seems to have had the same kind of
Notion of *Church Government*, which others
have of the beginnings of Civil Government,
viz. That at first there was a *State of War a-
mong Mankind*, and the inconveniences of
that made men willing to part with their
own Rights for the sake of Peace; so these
Presbyters, finding so much Disorder and
Confusion, by being left to themselves, were
far better contented to yield to such Govern-
ment as would best keep the Church in
Peace.

(5.) St. Jerome yields, that this Alteration
of Government did *Universally obtain*. For no-
thing less than that can be meant by his *In to-
to, orbe decretum est*: He doth not speak clear-
ly, whether he means a Decree of the *Apo-
stles* to bind the Church, or a General Con-
sent; but whichever be meant, he suppor-
ses no difference, or opposition about it. If

he had said it was done by the *Apostles* in plain terms, he had taken away the force of his own Argument, which goes upon the *Apostles Times*; but yet it is hard to conceive how such an alteration should happen without the *Apostles Act*. For, if they had left the *Presbyters* in full Power of Government, it is not to be imagin'd, they would so universally part with it, without being obliged thereto, by those who had Authority over them; but this St. Jerome leaves to be gather'd by the Event.

(6.) St. Jerome never supposes this Alteration to have been made against any Institution of Christ. All that he saith, is, *That there was a time when the Presbyters were left to themselves, and so did Govern the Church by common Consent. And at that time the Apostles Writing to them suppose a Bishop and Presbyter the same:* but he never saith that Christ had appointed, that none should be set over them. For then there could be no Alteration without Violation of a Law of Christ, which he could never suppose would so universally obtain without opposition. And he never dreamt the setting up of this Government to be any part of the *Mystery of Iniquity then working*; unless he could imagine the preserving the Peace of the Church to be it. On the

the contrary, St. Jerome makes this Government in the very same Places to bear an Analogy to *Aaron and his Sons, and the Levites in the Temple, to Moses and the LXX. Elders under the Law*: and in other Places out of the heat of Dispute, when the Roman Deacons were not in his head, he makes the Bishops the Successours of the Apostles. But if they had come in by Usurpation, he would have called them the Successours of *Simon Magus, of Diotrephes, of Caiaphas, and according to his warm manner of Expression, of Lucifer himself.*

(7.) St. Jerome concludes this Alteration to have been made on such good grounds, that all Persons are bound to submit to it, and to be subject to the Bishops as their Spiritual Governors: Nay, he makes the Peace and Welfare of the Church to depend upon it. And nothing more can be said in that respect for any Government, than even St. Jerome speaks for Episcopacy.

Puerus O Ecclesia, Apostoli Patres tui — Nunc quia illi recesserunt à mundo, habet primi Episcopos filios, quia te traxi sunt; sunt enim ex hi Patres tui, quia ab ipsis regent.
Comment. ad Psl. 44. Ceterum omnes Apostolorum Successores sunt. Ad Evagr. Apud nos Apostolorum locum Episcopi tenent. Ad Marcellam.

Ego subdilatum Pontificis tuus eris quasi Anima Parentem suscipe. Ad Nepotian.

Nec hoc alio quod istiusmodi Gradibus in Ecclesia non debet esse subjicitur. Quicunque enim mandatizaverit Patri aut Matri morte, marietur. Ex Apostolo ducet. Precepitis in Ecclesia. obedientium. In Mich. c. 7.

Ecclesia Salus in summi Sacerdotis Dignitate pendet, qui si non eres quidam eris ab omnibus emundus-deris pauper, ut in Ecclesia officiant Schismatis, qui Sacerdotes. Adversi. Luciferianos.

(IV. Consid.) The Universal Consent of the Church being proved, there is as great Reason to believe, the *Apostolical Succession* to be of *Divine Institution*, as the *Canon of Scripture*, or the *Observation of the Lord's Day*. We do not doubt but it is unlawfull to add to , or to diminish from the *Canon of Scripture*; and yet there is no plain Text for it, with respect to all the Books contained in it, and some of the Books were a long time disputed in some Churches; but the Churches coming at last to a full Agreement in this matter, upon due search and enquiry, hath been thought sufficient to bind all after-Ages to make no Alterations in it. And as to the *Divine Institution* of the *Lord's Day*, we do not go about to lessen it, but onely to shew, that some Examples in Scripture, being joined with the *Universal Practice* of the *Church* in its purest Ages, hath been allowed to be sufficient ground not onely for following Ages to observe it, but to look on it as at least an *Apostolical Institution*. Now it cannot but seem unequal, not to allow the same force, where there is the same Evidence. And therefore our Church hath wisely and truely determined, That since the *Apostles times* there have been three Orders, of *Bishops, Priests and Deacons*; and in a Regular,

lar, well constituted Church, are to continue to the World's end.

III. The last thing to be spoken to, is the *Care* and *Circumspection* necessary in admitting Persons to the Exercise of this holy Function here mention'd, *Lay hands suddenly on no man*. And that will appear very reasonable on these accounts, because the *Welfare* of the *Church*, the *Honour* of *Religion*, and the *Salvation* of *Mens Souls* depend so much upon those who are admitted to holy Orders; and therefore it is not onely *Negligence* and *Stupidity*, but *Unfaithfulness* to the *Trust* reposed in them, if through their Fault they suffer unfit Men to take upon them to be the *Ministers* of holy things.

(1.) The *Welfare* of the *Church* is so much concerned in it. It is true, some have higher Places, greater Authority, more powerfull Influence on the State of the *Church* than others have; but yet every Wheel must be in its due Order and Motion, or the whole may be easily disturbed. A loose, irregular Clergy have so great Influence on the Minds of some People, with respect to the whole *Church*, that they will never think well of that *Church* where such Persons are employ'd. For they will not distinguish the Good and Bad,

Bad, where it is more suitable to their Interest, and Prejudices not to doe it.

And we find, by too sad Experience, if those who are disaffected to our Church have met with unfit Persons in their Places, though very obscure and remote, what perpetual Clamour they make with it all their Lives after; and what Insinuations are given, that the rest were alike; and this is still pleaded, how unjustly soever, as the most popular Argument for Separation. So that a Scandalous Clergy-Man doeth unspeakable Mischief, not onely to his own and others Souls, but to the whole Church he owns himself to be of. And very many good Examples do not signify so much to the Benefit of a Church, as a few bad ones doe to the Mischief of it.

(2.) The Honour of Religion lies at Stake too; which suffers very much, when those who pretend to Teach others the way to Heaven, are seen going themselves, and drawing others into the Broad Way to Destruction. Our Preaching to the People their Duties, doth but make them more narrowly watch and observe our Lives, to see whether we live agreeably to the Directions we give them. And if we slight in our Practice what we Preach in the Pulpit, if we act our selves just contrary to what we require from them, it will be hardly

hardly possible to convince them we are in earnest, and believe any thing of Religion our selves. And how can we imagine they should regard what we say in the Pulpit, if they plainly see we regard it not our selves when we are out of it? It was Aristotle's observation long ago; That it is not what Men speak, which moves the People so much, as the Opinion they have of the Person that speaks; and therefore the Oratours of old put into the Definition of one fit to persuade the People, that he must have *the Reputation of a good Man*; otherwise all he speaks will be thought onely Art or Design.

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I know no way to have the reputation of a Good Man, like being so: and we are infinitely more concerned to be so, than those, whose great Busines was to put false Colours upon things. We speak the Words of Truth and Soberness; let us not then make the People question them, by not finding the due effects of them in our own Conversations. They are very apt to suspect we look on Preaching as our Trade, and mind it no more than *the Silversmiths did the Shrines they made for Diana*, which they set off to the best advantage, not for the Reverence they had for Diana, but for the Gain She brought to the Crafts-men. We have no such effectual Way to

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convince our Auditours, that we mean what we say, as when they find us to be great Examples our selves of the Duties we presc^t upon them, viz. of Devotion, Humility, Charity, Sobriety, Mortification, Contentedness, Peaceableness, and Universal Holiness; and when the People see our Light shining before them, by the good Works we doe, we shall there by excite them to gloriſe God, to think better of Religion, and to follow our Example.

(3.) The Salvation of Mens Souls depends very much upon the Care and Conduct of those who are to be their Guides to Heaven. For, if they lead them astray, whom they think they are bound to follow, their destruction will be unavoidable. *When the blind lead the blind, they both fall into the Ditch;* but yet the blind Leader falls first, and falls heaviest and deepest, and the other falls upon him, and sinks him lower. It is a sad thing to have the Guilt of other Mens sins, as well as our own to answer for; when by our Wilfull Neglect of our known Duty, or by our Examples, or by our Erroneous Doctrine, we prove the Occasion of damning those Souls, which were committed to our Charge to conduct them to Heaven.

The Care of Souls would be a dreadfull thing indeed, if we were to answer for all the Mis-
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Miscarriages of the People committed to our Charge : But if they are such as happen through the voluntary and plain Omission of the Duty laid upon us ; or our being Accessory to their Commission of them, they may be justly charged on our Account.

With what *Care* and *Caution* then ought all Persons to enter upon so weighty, so holy, so tremendous a Charge ? What Preparation of Mind is necessary to consider it ! What *Fasting* and *Prayer* to obtain God's Assistance in it ! What Wisdom, and Piety, and Resolution to discharge it !

But let us not be dishearten'd ; we serve a Gracious Master, and in the best Employment ; and although we may meet with many Difficulties, within and without, and on all sides, yet let us be steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the Work of the Lord, for as much as we know, that our labour shall not be in vain in the Lord.

F I N I S.

Errata.

P 44v 12. l. 22. date 100.
37. in the Margin, l. 19. r. call it was come.